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HOUSE BILL 1171

State of Washington 59th Legislature 2005 Regular Session

By Representatives Dickerson, Moeller, Cody, Roberts, Schual-Berke, Appleton, Morrell, Darneille, Chase, Kenney and Ormsby

Read first time 01/18/2005. Referred to Committee on Juvenile Justice & Family Law.

- AN ACT Relating to dissolution; and amending RCW 26.09.030.
- 2 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

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- 3 **Sec. 1.** RCW 26.09.030 and 1996 c 23 s 1 are each amended to read 4 as follows:
 - When a party who (1) is a resident of this state, or (2) is a member of the armed forces and is stationed in this state, or (3) is married to a party who is a resident of this state or who is a member of the armed forces and is stationed in this state, petitions for a dissolution of marriage, and alleges that the marriage is irretrievably broken and when ninety days have elapsed since the petition was filed and from the date when service of summons was made upon the respondent or the first publication of summons was made, the court shall proceed as follows:
- $((\frac{1}{1}))$ (a) If the other party joins in the petition or does not deny that the marriage is irretrievably broken, the court shall enter a decree of dissolution.
- 17 $((\frac{(2)}{2}))$ (b) If the other party alleges that the petitioner was induced to file the petition by fraud, or coercion, the court shall

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1 make a finding as to that allegation and, if it so finds shall dismiss 2 the petition.

 $((\frac{3}{2}))$ (c) If the other party denies that the marriage is irretrievably broken the court shall consider all relevant factors, including the circumstances that gave rise to the filing of the petition and the prospects for reconciliation and shall:

 $((\frac{a}{a}))$ (i) Make a finding that the marriage is irretrievably broken and enter a decree of dissolution of the marriage; or

 $((\frac{1}{2}))$ (A) Find that the parties have agreed to reconciliation and dismiss the petition; or

 $((\frac{(ii)}{(ii)}))$ (B) Find that the parties have not been reconciled, and that either party continues to allege that the marriage is irretrievably broken. When such facts are found, the court shall enter a decree of dissolution of the marriage.

((4))) (d) If the petitioner requests the court to decree legal separation in lieu of dissolution, the court shall enter the decree in that form unless the other party objects and petitions for a decree of dissolution or declaration of invalidity.

(e) In considering a petition for dissolution, a court may not use the petitioner's pregnancy as a basis for denying the decree for dissolution, nor may the court continue the matter on that basis.

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